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## AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEVASTATED FRANCE

**W**E have received, through Miss Maxwell, a report of the work of the Department of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing written by the Directrice, Evelyn T. Walker.

*Department of the Aisne:* The nurses employed in this department are all French, sixteen field nurses and one supervisor. Thirteen of these nurses come from the Ecole Florence Nightingale, Bordeaux; two from the American Hospital, Paris; two are French graduates of English hospitals. Their supervisor, Mlle. Monod, is a graduate of the Ecole Florence Nightingale, and has recently returned from America where she has been studying American public health methods at Columbia University and in the large cities.

Each nurse has a certain number of villages under her care and in those villages she knows all the children from birth to fourteen years, all the pregnant mothers, and all the sick people, her calls come to her from the mayor, the priest, the schoolmaster and the people themselves, and of course the doctor, though it is more often she who calls the doctor. She visits every village every two weeks to watch the babies and look after the child of pre-school age; she arranges the medical examinations of the school children, helps the doctor, and does the follow-up work; she advises the pregnant woman and helps her to make arrangements for her confinement, and she cares for the sick and injured, for we still have many shell accidents. Each nurse has a Ford camionette at her disposal, otherwise she could not cover a quarter of the territory for which she is responsible.

*Records.*—Realizing the importance of statistics, especially at this time in France, records are very carefully kept, the card system is used with daily and monthly report sheet, separate records are kept for (1) babies under two years; (2) children of pre-school age, two to six years; (3) school children, six to fourteen years; (4) pre-natal and post-natal cases; (5) sick adults. From these records can be compiled almost any statistics that are demanded and the demands are not few.

*Ambulance Service.*—Three committee ambulances are always in service, as this is the only means of transporting the sick in this region. More than two thousand cases have been transported to hospitals and doctors' offices in one year.

*Department of the Marne, Reims:* Ten months ago the American Committee took over the British Nursing Committee in this city, as they were about to close down for want of funds and the town of Reims offered considerable assistance if the work should be continued. Then there were three British nurses, now there are eight, under a British Directrice. They work on the outskirts of Reims where the need is greatest. Their work is almost entirely the care of the sick in their homes and dispensary work.

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TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT RIO DE JANEIRO

The National Public Health Service of Brazil has founded at Rio a training school for nurses of both sexes, in charge of Dr. M de Abreu. There is already a training school there for attendants to serve in the colony for the insane, besides the training school for nurses connected with the Hospital Nacional and in charge of Prof. Juliano Moreira, who is director general of the official care for the insane.—*Journal of American Medical Association.*